

The

College

Xerox copies

Brown to Underwood 8-7-1911

Baird to Brown — 11-8-1912

Protest of Korea Miss 3-23-1914

B.L.# 225-6-23-14 - Acad. Bldg, P. 4, of the Methodist

B.L.# 228-7-8-'14 - Reply to Protest.

Report of Joint Com.
& Bd. Action Feb 2, 1914

Bd. Action Feb 2 '14
on Joint Com. Report

College Accounts

Underwood's View p 131-141
esp p 131-135

Forcing issue on our college to
wh. Underwood strongly objected, p 131

March 5, 1915 found organization
of CCC. (p 134)

April 1915 Classes started in
June (135)

Site lost thru delay in settlement
(Fortune 12, p. 135)

Dr. Underwood's life shortened
by "the desecration of the year
immediately preceding the end and the
attacks made on his motives & character
not only saddened but hastened the
close of his life" - p 135 -

The issues were _____

Economic - Board Control - Economic
of left of the measure the Senate then
would increase the two colleges, the
Board which would have to shoulder the
burden. They felt they should do it - (seeing
the things it finances the Senate School)

Board Control - The Senate may
be approved to Senate Control
without reading it carefully. A delegation
from the field where the Secretary
put back into their own hands by
the Board approved J. C. in July 1912.
I left along the Senate we had visited
two schools. This was a success.

Economic - The Senate was committed since
in 1900 E. M. Cook to the Economic principle. The
New York method of intervention was
progressive principle. It had to be
sacrificed

Probably that the Board would
appear at some point to
be met, & find the best delegates
to immediately present the field -

Actually an anomalous set, to
have the Best Scouts - a member
of the joint Com - acting nearly
as far as possible to a
National Scout to make up
of members under the Scout
authority & Control -

Since it was the Board's policy
to give as much field autonomy
as possible, possibly the Scouts
we have left at that time, but
then two colleges we have been told,
it was to stop that the Board
were forced to get Best acting
Control back into hands of themselves
as members of J C

They did not want two colleges

became -

- ① In - Small Country like Korea
& was unassuming
- ② Economy - (cannot be taken a
more than a false front)
- ③ Ideological reason -
anti Korea Effort. Put the
bumpkin Korea messengers in the
place -

The Secretary wished to strengthen
Board control & authority -
but was anxious for responsibility
they know & bear the responsibility
for the present & tragic results.

This College Board was an
administrative failure -

Minutes of the Genl Assembly of the
Presby. Ch. in the U.S.A

Proceedings of the 133rd Gen. Assembly, 1921
Pages 96, 97, 98, 99 & 100

- a. Whatever differences have arisen, all parties concerned have been moved by a conscientious conviction --
- b. The actions of the Board... at no time exceeded the powers conferred upon it by the G.A.
- c. The policy which the Bd. supported in the establishment of the Union Christian College in Seoul is in harmony with the generally accepted educational policy successfully operating in other Mission fields --
- d. ... (we) believe that a strong Ch. college in Seoul was inevitable, sooner or later -- the question of location was referred to the Joint Committee, in the U.S., by the Educ. Senate on the field, and, in spite of the fact that some confusion arose as to the exact terms of reference, we feel that our Mission, having entered into a Union Movement of Presb. Boards & Missions, shd have accepted the

action of the Joint Committee a
final.

e. The Board made an error of judgment
in designating the Pyong Yang College
as an Academy, and adopting a policy
which subordinated that institution
to the College in Seoul, with the limitation
of development to that of a Junior College
or Middle School. We believe that the
splendid evangelistic work which centers
in P.Y. justifies a policy of full development
for a college devoted primarily to the
training of children of the Church, and the
development of Christian leaders for the
future.

f. ~~the~~ Board's conformity to Ordinance
of the Japanese Government in 1915
but since Japan Govt is changing its
policy further discussion unnecessary
also dealt with problem of democratized self-
Government in field, under proper Board
authority. (Continued to 52 minutes)
forbare Board to repeat what it had for in town.

1922 Report of the Board of Christian Missions

Re. Thom. R. Good of Senacted by
p. 126-129 Chm.

Board of the Mission

"In the exercise of such supervisory authority, however, it is the policy of the Board not to engage in new union work within the territory of any mission if such work is against the judgment of the mission, unless directed to do so by the General Assembly."

right of appeal to General Assembly
by a mission (or a mission minority)
against a Board action -

Baird

11-8-12 —

"Of course it is well known both here & in America that Bishop Harris and Dr. Underwood are not advocating only one Union College and that to be located in Seoul, but they advocate two colleges, one of which is to be located in Seoul."

See Dr & Mrs Underwood's
quarto - p. 2

Board Minutes for Aug 20, 1913

An appropriation of \$1,618.55 was made for the Sherrock Hoop, a S. C. Korean Mission, the amount having come from the following sources:

Women's Occidental Bond	\$1,574.85
First Sabbath School, S.F.	25.00
St. John's Sab. Sch. S.F.	11.70
Brooklyn S. S. Oakland, Cal	5.00
Costa Madera Sunday School, Cal	2.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$1,618.55

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION
International P.O. Box 1125, Seoul, Korea

October 29, 1967

Dear Dick:

If I don't get this off this month I may still not make that Christmas deadline you resignedly mentioned in your good April letter.

I was fascinated with the sections of the Profile you sent. It is too good for only 150 copies. Can't you make more? The key role your father played in the mission's educational pattern should be more widely known; and that policy's integrated place in the total missionary strategy of the Korea Mission has not been adequately recognized before. Best of all is the historical perspective on the Nevius Plan which your treatment gives, which is a good corrective to Clark's over-promotional treatment. The whole thing should be made more widely available.

Your major question was about Appendix 4, "The College Question". My first reaction was, print it as it stands--the truth should be known. Then I asked Paul Crane to look at it. His reaction was: it sounds too one-sided, though it probably isn't. So my second reaction is: can't you give a little more fully, and perhaps sympathetically, the reasons why the Methodists and the Presbyterian minority disagreed with the basic Presbyterian policy and wanted a college in Seoul. This will not excuse the methods used in securing it, but will perhaps explain why the Boards took their side, and may help to make them look not quite such utter scoundrels.

I would also check the statement at the bottom of page 4 (of App. 4) that the minority did ultimately want to close the PY college. One way of giving the minority case more exposure might be to try to find later letters--from Underwood or others--answering the Mission objections, if there were any such. By "later" I mean later than the one you quote on p. 4, and preferably after the Mission and Executive Comm.'s letter of Sept. 4, 1913. I'd be interested in knowing what kind of a case he thought he had by then.

But apart from these suggestions, I think the material should be made available to students of Korea missions. How else can the Mission's appeal to the General Assembly be rightly understood?

I wish you could have been at the 90th Anniversary Soongsil celebrations. Dr. Mowry, who was lionized during his visit here, gave a moving tribute to your father. He spoke on the need for integrity in modern life, and of how your father, "one of the staunchest moral men I have ever known", built integrity into his school.

As you probably know, Kim Yang-Sun, has at last relaxed his hot little hold on the invaluable Christian Museum materials, and given them (not cheaply) to Soongsil. ~~I~~ I am so glad to see them safely made public at last that I'm not even too disappointed they didn't come to the Seminary. Soongsil was my second choice for them anyway.

I'm still collecting photographs. Do you have any early street scenes of Seoul or Pyengyang? Or a photo of my father in Korean dress (the only one I have is too faded). I'll copy and promptly return any you send.

My life of father is not making much progress. I've at last gotten him out of grade school and into college, where, I find, he sneaked back into Madison for dances--a fact which will severely cripple sales of the book in Korean churches!

Power to you, and our love to Golden.

Yours,



P.S. Herman Kim is really off to a splendid start at Soongsil. He's even persuaded Eileen to teach an English Bible class to seniors.

P.P.S. Do you want the mss. of the sections of the "purple" back? If not, I'll keep them for reference until the final result comes out. In which case I'll send you a recording of Korean Songs with the check you sent.

6452 Hillegass Ave., Oakland
Calif. 94618
Nov.6, 1967

The Rev. Samuel H. Moffett, Ph.D.,
International P.O. Box 1125,
Seoul, Korea

Dear Sam:-

Thanks for your letter re the Profile and the very valuable comments. I have been afraid all the time that it was going to sound one sided and I do not want it to. So I shall study and reread the manuscript with a view to correcting that. Actually, however, when you cut out the verbiage and give the stark summary of what Dr. Brown was saying in some of his letters, - especially the re-interpretation of the missions vote on the Seoul-P.Y. location, the casual reader becomes incredulous. It simply cannot be true! The main thing is to be sure that every statement will stand up under the closest scrutiny. Never-the-less I shall comb thru it and try to reduce my, conscious or ~~unconscious~~ unconscious emotional colorings to a minimum.

Thanks very much for calling my attention to the statement at the bottom of page 4 of Appendix 4. I am now convinced that the Minority of our Mission never did want to close the P.Y. College. They in general approved of the Korea Experiment, rejoiced in its success and wanted to see it carried on to a finish. In addition, Underwood and Avison wanted a college in Seoul and knew where they could get the funds without hurting the P.Y. work. It was the Methodists and the Joint Committee that initiated and pushed thru the idea of closing PY. In the emotional outburst that came when the Mission found that Dr. U. had been secretly corresponding with the Board about the purchase of a college site near Seoul at the same time the Board was calling for polls and re-polls of the missionaries on the location question, the Minority were given, in the somewhat heated imaginations of the Mission, all the worst possible motives. All this shows, however, is what Underwood never made a secret of, - that he was in favor of a college in Seoul. There is no evidence to support the idea that the minority worked toward or were in favor of the closing of the PY institution. The sentence you referred to was written before I became convinced of this and I had failed to change it.

My main problem now is to find time to get the job finished. There is actually very little more to do and I fully expected to have it finished last summer. But now that I am back at work whole weeks go by without my being able to get to it. When I do have a few hours my single track mind is full of other things. It takes me more hours to get back into the groove of the Profile work.

Keep the manuscript. Actually I am revamping it a good deal, not to change the essential ideas, but to make them more intelligible to the reader, - like my grandchildren, who have no background knowledge of the Korea situation.

Golden joins me in regards to you and Eileen.

Sincerely,



MINUTES - BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CH., USA.

actions relative to the College Question in the bound manuscript copy of the Board Minutes for 1914. This is found in the archives of the Ecumenical Commission of the U.P. Church, in NY.

- p.309 Union College in Korea.
- p.323 Feb.2, 1914. Korea - Union Christian College at Seoul.
(A complete copy of this action, 2½ typewritten pages, is appended)
- p.386 March 16, 1914. Union Christian College, Korea. Action of Boards and Joint Committee.

Report was made that the Joint Committee on Education in Korea had received communications from the other Boards having work in Korea, to the effect that all the North American Boards had adopted the Report of the Joint Committee, which was adopted by this Board Feb.2nd., and that the remaining Board, the Southern Methodist, would adopt it at its next meeting, and that, in view of the urgent desirability of securing land as soon as possible, the Joint Committee had cabled, March 12th, to the Rev. Dr. Underwood, to use so much as might be necessary of the \$52,000 gold in his possession for the College, to obtain the site.

MINUTES - BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in the U.S.A.

FEBRUARY 2, 1914

JAN 6 1964

Korea - Union Christian College at Seoul

EDWARD H. BAIRD

The Korea Committee and the Executive Council presented the following report, which was adopted;

The Joint Committee on Educational Work representing the Boards at work in Korea has given earnest and sympathetic consideration in repeated meetings to the important and urgent problem of higher Christian education. The Committee has had before it the careful replies from the missionaries to the letter of April 15th and February 25th, and a great deal of correspondence from the field presenting valuable comment, and has had the benefit, also, of full statements from Dr. Mott, Dr. Goucher, Dr. Pinson and Dr. Stanley White, giving the judgments which they had formed from observation and conference during their recent visits to Korea. The Committee feels keenly conscious of the heavy responsibility which devolves upon it, and having now come to a substantially unanimous view desires to express its conclusions, if possible, in a way that will assure all the missionaries in Korea of its full appreciation of the complexity of the problem which faces them and the Boards, and of its gratitude for the depth of their conviction, which the Committee believes it shares with the missionaries, with regard to the fundamental principle which cannot be compromised in the slightest degree, that all the educational work supported by these Boards must be unqualifiedly and powerfully Christian, and be designed to render the largest service to the cause of Christ among the people of Korea.

It is clear that on both sides of the important questions which have been under discussion there are strong convictions enlisted. It was inevitable and it is desirable that it should be so. In no mission field have such vital problems arisen without the most earnest thought and discussion. The Committee has sought to enter with full mind and heart into all the points of view and counterbalancing considerations which have been presented, and as it has done so, has been established in the belief that ten or fifteen years hence the spirit which is now one in us all will be matched with a substantial

unity of mind, also, as to the wisest system of educational organization.

In particular the Committee wishes to emphasize its accord with the desire of those who are eager that the Church in Korea should have a devoted, single-hearted, capable ministry, that the evangelistic character of the Church for which it has been notable throughout the world should be maintained and that men should be prepared for its perpetuation and richer development. The Committee would be satisfied with no plan which, whatever else it might secure, would in its judgment imperil this vital interest of the Church.

There is also another set of considerations which the Committee has heavily upon its heart, and in this it speaks out of the long experience of the Boards in dealing with educational problems in many lands and in facing the issues not alone of the ecclesiastical situation of a particular decade or even generation, but also of the life of nations, of the relation of religion to the whole temper and destiny of a people, of the enormous task which Christianity is called to meet in every land both of the West and of the East, in the interpretation of the steady flood of new truth in terms of Christian faith and experience. Nowhere in the world are these problems more real or pressing than in the Far East. Christianity must meet her responsibility in this matter, vital to her very life, under almost helpless disadvantages in some of these lands. In Korea we have an opportunity to lay hold upon our problems at the beginning, or almost at the beginning. It would have been better if we could have acted three years ago, but it is not yet too late if we act unitedly at once.

It is certain that a new era in Korea has begun. The problem of the development of the Church there, which for so long a time was uncomplicated by the intellectual and industrial conditions of Japan and of the West, is now plunged into the same great complexus of issues which we know in every other land and in which Christianity must fearlessly stand and bear its testimony and do the work which it alone can do and which can be done by it only through efficient, educational institutions raising up Christian leaders in Church and State, men who in all the services legitimate for true Christian men will win other men to Christ, build up and extend the Church, and fashion the order of a

Christian society.

In this general view of the present conditions and without entering into many associated considerations, this Committee votes to recommend to the Boards which it represents, or to their executives, that they unite in the establishment of a Union Christian College at Seoul. In the assurance that time will vindicate the wisdom of the decision, the Committee, deeply respecting the conviction of the missionaries who favor a college at Pyeng Yang, would not recommend any disturbance of the work now being done with such blessing at that station, but deems it wise that the standard and equipment there should not be advanced with full collegiate ideals. The Committee believes it to be best that the development of college work and of the university departments which in time must be associated with it should be projected in a union institution at Seoul, and bespeaks the hearty and united co-operation of the whole missionary body in Korea in this undertaking.

The Committee recommends to the Boards that it be authorized to proceed with the requisite practical measures including arrangements for such organization and legal incorporation as may be necessary in Korea and Japan.

The Committee recommends further that it be authorized at once to seek contributions for the acquisition of land for the erection of buildings and for the other needs of the Union College.

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The Committee recommends further that it be authorized at once to seek contributions for the acquisition of land for the erection of buildings and for the other needs of the Union College.

COPY

UNION CHRISTIAN MISSIONS

MAILING DEPT.

APR 16 1913

Pyong-yang, Korea, Nov. 8, 1912

Dear Dr. Brown:

The situation now demands that I should write to you fully and frankly on the Union College situation.

I have not written particularly before for several reasons, but principally because for several years past the mission has considered the location of the College as settled and did not anticipate a reopening of the subject. This opinion of the mission as you know is definitely expressed in the minutes of the mission meeting of 1910 page 43 where the further manning of the Pyong-yang College was decided upon; and page 51 where the following recommendation was approved, "We recommend that the mission do not for the present undertake a college in Seoul." And also on page 84 on the minutes of 1911 under section six, Educational Statistics, one College only is reported, showing that the mission knew of but one; and page 125, Section 7, of the same year, where the action of the mission permitting certain advance class work to be taught in Seoul was guarded by the definite statement, "This action is not to be interpreted as endorsing a College in Seoul." Many opposed even so guarded an action and it was finally carried only by the support of such men as Mr. Adams, Mr. McCune and myself and others whose views against the location of but one Union College and that in Seoul, are well known. In the view that the College was permanently located, the mission has felt that they were sustained by the position of the Board as expressed in your letters as secretary, and in your printed reports to the Boards concerning your visit to China, Japan and Korea.

We have considered the action of some members of Seoul station in proceeding to plan for the formation of a Union College in Seoul, and especially in the assumption of our name the Union Christian College with all the weight that the use of that name might carry to those uninformed as to the facts, as unwarranted and liable to serious misapprehension. Exactly that result did happen when the Methodist Mission, supposing that our mission had authorized the location of a second College in Seoul, decided to unite with our station then in planning for the formation of a Union College in Seoul. This was done partly at least under the misapprehension of our mission's position. However, we felt that this misapprehension would be removed when the Methodist mission knew definitely the opinion of our mission on the subject. We were not anticipating that this misapprehension would extend as far as America. Consequently we were surprised at your letters written last summer, which seemed to intimate that you regarded the matter of the location of the Union Christian College as still an open question. We could but feel that possibly the presence of Dr. Noble in America who had been so active in working up a change of sentiment on his own mission, and also of Dr. Jones and others who by a coincidence all happened to be representatives of the same view that there should be a college located in Seoul, had given you the impression that missionary sentiment in Korea on the subject of the location of the Union College was changing. Of course it is well known both here and in America that Bishop Harris and Mr. Underwood are not advocating only one Union College and that to be located in Seoul, but they advocate two colleges, one of which is to be located in Seoul. In a personal conversation with Bishop Harris not long before their mission conference last spring he brought up the subject of a College in Seoul and stated that he was not able to take the proposition seriously as the situation in Seoul seemed to

him altogether lacking in the elements of success. In a letter received by me since the Methodist conference he also says, "The Academy and College are realities and a success in Pyeng Yang but in Seoul not so. One College and that in Pyeng Yang is my firm belief." Later on when the time comes on College in Seoul or some central place. I will advise our Board accordingly."

Dr. Underwood also in a letter written immediately after the action of the Methodist Conference became known, while contending earnestly for a College in Seoul, says, "We must all of us do our best at this time and you may rest assured that I will not refrain from doing my utmost to see that the noble work which you have instituted has the heartiest support." And Mrs. Underwood in a letter written at the same time says, "I have no doubt that our whole mission will stand by our College in Pyeng Yang and see that its quota of teachers is filled up, for we all believe in supporting that work to the fullest extent. I believe God is leading in all this and although I would rather see a Union College in Pyeng Yang and another in Seoul, if God sees best to have a Presbyterian College in one place and a Methodist in ~~xxxxxx~~ the other I have naught to say."

These are certainly all very generous words. I wish I could heartily concur in Dr. Underwood's convictions as to the need of a similar institution in SEOUL. Were there to be two institutions I would have nothing to say, however unadvisable I might think it to be.

If the impression has reached you that missionary sentiment is changing favoring the location of our institution in Seoul, I wish to correct it for it is contrary to the fact. I should like for you to consider fully several facts showing conclusively that the majority of the missions and missionaries are coming more and more to the opinion that the kind of educational work which we as missionaries wish to do best can be done best in the environment of Pyeng Yang.

1. The Presbyterian Mission North is, as you know, by far the largest mission body working in Korea, both in numbers of missionaries on the field and in the developed Korean constituency. Both from the above facts and also from the fact that its being among the first on the field and that its institutions are already fairly developed, the decision of such a mission has naturally had great weight among the other missions. The action of our Mission this year, as shown on pages 52, 53, 83 of the Mission minutes, was taken as a decisive test vote in order that there might be no doubt as to the mind of the Mission, some previous action having been misinterpreted and misunderstood. This action was taken in the absence of Mr. Adams, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Lampe, Mr. Moons, and Dr. Wells, who favor the location of the Christian College in Pyeng Yang. On full vote of those present there were only six opposing votes, several members of the Seoul station such as Dr. Dale and Dr. Clark also voting with the majority of the Mission because they felt that Seoul was neither the place to locate the Union Christian College nor was the station able to run a College. The movement toward establishing a College in Seoul was able finally to poll but six votes from the whole mission, of which five were from Seoul and one from outside. This shows that even Seoul the majority of the station were opposed to it. So far as our mission was concerned the vote was decisive and it is simply a repetition of the sentiments expressed in the votes of previous years and with increased emphasis. For us of the north to express ourselves unfavorably toward a second College in Seoul brings upon us the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ possible imputation of being prejudiced and ungenerous. Personally if I could make Seoul the Christian as well as the geographical and political center of the country, I would willingly do so. That it is not so is a fact which we have not been able to alter in spite of the fact

that of all our stations Seoul is the best manned in proportion to the extent of the territory and population and developed work, as was brought out with great clearness in a chart prepared and presented to the annual meeting of 1911 by Mr. Koons.

In my opinion the demand for Christian Collegiate education in Seoul is likely to be very slow. This is evidenced by the fact that after 27 years of more or less advanced instruction on the part of both missions and with a year's local cooperation on the part of our Seoul station in Collegiate work, the sum total of suitable applicants for such an education is nine. I do not speak of this in any ~~unfavorable~~ way derogatory to the Seoul missionaries, educational or others. Any Christian educational effort in Seoul labors under a great variety of disadvantages. Political temptations may be less under present conditions, but they are still present and Seoul will always be to the Koreans, a great overwhelming metropolis full of all sorts of worldly distractions and ambitions, and destructive of serious purposes. A large number of schools of every kind are also in operation, offering every sort of inducement, such as free tuition and textbooks, scholarships and even suits of clothing, travelling expenses, etc., to all who enter.

On the other hand the educational situation in ~~Korea~~ Pyeng Yang is as little trammelled as it could well be. Political complications are absent, and other schools are few and small. We have a very large local and general constituency, and this with the Theological Seminary here constitutes a most helpful and Christian environment, and make the influences particularly fit for the training of Christian boys and young men. As I say in my report, the initial difficulties in connection with the institution are past. We have secured a large body of land and have expended thousands of dollars for buildings and equipments. The four Collegiate classes are in working order and turning out a yearly grist of graduates. In a word, the college here is not an unproved hope for the future, but an accomplished fact.

The center of Presbyterian constituency has been found by actual count to be near Pyeng Yang, while Seoul is one of the smallest stations in our mission, probably fifth in developed Christian constituency. The center of the developed Christian constituency of all Korea, for all denominations would not be far south of Pyeng Yang. I take this from statistics prepared by Mr. Blair.

For these and many other reasons our mission could never willingly consent to having only one college if that were to be located in Seoul.

Were two colleges for Korea desirable and possible we should cheerfully agree. But when it becomes a question of locating the whole higher educational work of a mission in or near the city of Seoul we feel unhesitatingly that it ~~would~~ would be a great mistake.

2. The Australian Presbyterian Mission have again this year reaffirmed with emphasis their action of last year in which they decided to cooperate with our Mission in the Union College in Pyeng Yang.

3. The Southern Presbyterian Mission have also this year reaffirmed their action of last year which was as follows:-

(5) We appreciate the invitation to join in union college work in Pyeng Yang, and though we cannot at present take an active part in instruction we recommend;

(a) That such cooperation shall be our aim.

(b) That it will be our policy to locate a man there as soon as possible.

(c) That for 1912 we appropriate \$100.00 toward running expenses.

(d) That a committee of three be appointed to investigate all details and report to next Annual Meeting, and that the Chairman be a member of the Board of Control of such College.

4. The majority of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, though they have not taken a mission vote, express themselves privately as favoring the one Union College in Pyeng Yang.

5. The Northern Methodist Episcopal Mission have since 1906 been pledged to union College work in Pyeng Yang. A constitution was agreed to by the two missions and ratified by the two Boards concerned. On the basis of this agreement and constitution, the Presbyterians have spent thousands of dollars in securing site and campus, and in erecting buildings, and by our combined efforts an educational plant and constituency have been built up here which is admitted to be unique in this country.

The action of the Northern Methodist mission last spring in apparently reversing previous actions and agreements, is interpreted differently by different people. Even the members of their own mission do not agree as to what was meant. They have not yet withdrawn, two members of the mission continuing to teach in the college. The members of their mission in private conversation say that their action did not mean that they were going to withdraw from union work here to which they had previously pledged themselves, unless the majority of the missionaries or the Boards at home should so decide. The majority of their missionaries are located near to Seoul and while they have well developed stations in Pyeng Yang and Yengbyen yet the voting strength of their mission centers in Seoul. They acknowledge the success and efficiency of our school but some of their members seem to prefer to have a college of their own located in Seoul. Looking at the matter from a purely denominational standpoint it is easy to see why they prefer to have a college located near what the majority of their members consider to be the center of their territory. In this opinion of course the men in Pyeng Yang and Yengbyen of whom three have been working in connection with the Union Christian College and who in fact constitute almost all the effective educational force that their mission possesses, do not agree. The environment and circumstances connected with their educational work in Seoul have been very unsatisfactory to them and in the opinion of some, very deplorable, and should union educational work be necessary under such circumstances, most of our mission would feel that we had better not, that it was better in fact to have no educational work at all.

Their own mission is divided as to the advisability of locating the College work in Seoul although for the reasons given above the majority would prefer to do so.

6. The Southern Methodist Mission in September, 1912, in a vote taken before the action of our mission this year and knowing the action of the Northern Methodist Mission, by a vote of nine to six decided that while they recognized the efficiency of the college work in Pyeng Yang and hoped for its continuance, they preferred to cooperate with a college to be located in Seoul. They would prefer to see two colleges because they would greatly deplore any action that would destroy our college work here, which their members have repeatedly expressed themselves as greatly admiring.

Their educational work in Tongju to which they give most of their strength is largely industrial. The higher educational work as we understand it is not a pressing question with them yet, consequently as members of their mission expressed it, their vote had no great significance, especially as they were so nearly evenly divided. A large section of their mission situated in Gonsan, feel as we do that Seoul is not the proper place for the location of a Union Christian College. Some of their members told me that had their vote been taken after our mission had voted that it probably would have been different and that it probably would be reversed next year.

7. On October 11, 1912, the Educational Senate decided by a vote of eight to three that it would plan for one Union College and it appointed a committee to prepare a list of our educational needs to be presented to the Boards. This was in view of your letter of last summer asking for such a statement of the educational needs of Korea. The location of the College was not definitely voted upon by the Senate but the large portion of the members of the Senate regarded the vote as practically settling the question of location since the majority prefer the location of the already established College, and the decision not to plan for a second College means in their minds the continuation of the College in the present location.

Many other things might be said but I think sufficient has been said above to show that sentiment in Korea is not changing and there is probably not one person in any of the missions that would favor the removal of our College to Seoul. There are some in all the missions particularly the Methodist Mission who would like to see the establishment of a second College in Seoul but these are not in the majority when the whole mission body is considered.

Among the reasons which have lead the Presbyterian Mission North, the Presbyterian Mission South, and the Australian Presbyterian Mission to decide to cooperate in Union work in Pyong Yang, may be mentioned the following.

1. Christian educational work of any consequence commenced in Pyong Yang. Both the primary schools, academies, and College had their first development here. This work has been looked to in almost all parts of Korea as their model and inspiration and the examples set here have been largely followed elsewhere. These facts seem to be a providential indication of the proper location of the College, and all here admit that the fact of a successful work having commenced should be a guarantee of its continuation. One member of our Mission not of Pyong Yang, expressed himself in the following words, "It would be a crime to destroy the promising College work commenced in Pyong Yang."

2. The developed Christian constituency for which a mission College is primarily founded as stated above is large in the north. I can only give now the statistics for the Northern Presbyterian mission but as this mission so greatly outnumber the other missions in adherency, its centers of development help largely to determine where the center of all the developed constituency is located. The following statistics taken from the minutes of the Northern Presbyterian Mission of 1911 page 111 shows the relative development between the stations of our Mission.

Total of paid workers for Pyong Yang station,	137
" " " " " " whole mission	374
Total of Organized churches in Pyong Yang district,	31
" " " " " " all Korea	78
Total of communicants in Pyong Yang	12,575
" " " " " all Korea	36,074

the character of the institution will be determined by it, the character of the attending student body will be determined by it. And since the majority of the mission body in Korea are in favor of working primarily for the education of the Christian constituency with a view to the best development of the Church, they are overwhelmingly in favor of permitting the Union Christian College to remain where it already is.

Yours very sincerely

(Signed) W. M. Baird

THE COLLEGE QUESTION

Sequence of Events

- 1906 Methodists enter Soong Sil School to form the Union Christian College, of ~~Pyongyang~~.
- 1909 Dr. Baird and others organize the Educational Association of Korea, representing all Missions, for the purpose of standardizing curricula and texts in Christian primary and secondary schools and providing an agent to deal with the government.
- 1911 The Educational Association was reorganized into an Educational Senate. A constitution approved by all six Missions and their home Boards provided:
"The location and number of High Schools, Art Colleges, Technical Schools, and Special Schools which shall be founded or maintained by any of the constituent Missions, their correlation and the delimitation of their respective territory, shall be determined by the Senate"
For financial purposes, ~~the raising and holding of funds,~~ ^{and to act as a holding body} the Boards were requested to set up a Joint Committee in the USA. p.5*
- Apr 15, 1912 The Presbyterian USA Foreign Board approved the constitution and appointed Robert E. Speer and Arthur J. Brown as its representatives on the Joint Committee. p.5
- ~~March~~ ^{March} 1912 Methodist Annual Meeting voted to raise question with Educational Senate of "one college and that in Seoul". p.8
p.62
- Jun 27, 1912 First (tentative) meeting of Joint Committee. p.27
- Jul 24, 1912 Joint Committee, at its second meeting, requests Boards for additional powers:
"- -that the Joint Committee in America appointed by the Co-operating Boards should be understood as constituted to deal with questions affecting union educational work of any and every kind in Korea which may require co-operating consultation and action in America, and that the co-operating Boards should be asked to endorse this interpretation."
(Approval of the Boards was given without ^{notification or} consultation with the Missions or the Senate. The Joint Committee Minutes and the Board actions were reported to the field in the routine way but aroused no protest (at the time) because the field organizations interpreted the emphasis to be on the words "in America". They took this to be an expansion of the sphere of the Joint Committee from merely finance to wider activities in America, but not (as the Boards and the Joint Committee later affirmed) a virtual cancellation of the powers of the Senate contained in the constitution set up only a few months earlier.
- Sept. 1912 Presbyterian USA Mission votes, 36-6, for one college in Pyongyang. Invites all other missions to cooperate. p.28

* The ~~page~~ figures in the right hand column are the page numbers in the pamphlet, "Presentation of Difficulties", ^{prepared in 1920 by} Adams. _{privately printed}

October, 1912 Educational Senate considers question of Methodist Mission re one college, in Seoul. Approved one college idea but refused to discuss Seoul location since Pyongyang College was a fait accompli. p. 6.

Dec. 20, 1912 Senate met again. Was informed that Methodist Mission Cabinet, then in session, had decided that "Unless the Senate at that meeting consented to make some provision in the matter (i.e. of a Seoul college), the Mission would withdraw its educators from the Pyongyang institution and center them in Seoul." p. 62
p. 53

On insistence of the Methodists (page 62), voted:
-that Senate, ^{Methodists' objections} and ~~Missions~~ should be polled. p. 55
-that the secretary of the Senate should forward results of the poll to the Joint Committee.
-that the decision of the Joint Committee re location should be final.

The Australian Mission entered a strong protest against this referral to the Joint Committee. It violated their constitutional rights. The Senate constitution put power of decision re location in the hands of the Senate, on which they were represented. By referring to the Joint Committee they would be denied a voice in the final decision because their Board representative never attended Joint Committee meetings in New York on account of ^{distance} ~~time~~ and expense. They were strongly in favor of Pyongyang. p. 58

(Editor's note: It is probably at this point that the great mistake was made. Instead of acceding, for the sake of harmony, to the demands of one of its members for referral to the Joint Committee, if ~~it~~ ^{the Senate} had stood upon its constitution and settled the matter of location then and there, the Methodists would have withdrawn. There would have been a Methodist College in Seoul in addition to Soong Sil already going in Pyongyang. If any onus attached to this it would have gone to the Methodists, where it belonged. At this stage it might have been possible for the Presbyterian minority (in Seoul) to cooperate in the college there without great ill feeling. If the Joint Committee wished to challenge this under its newly increased powers then the purpose of that action would have been immediately made clear and saved two years of frustrating, maddening correspondence between Senate and Joint Committee, ~~regarding their powers~~. In the end this was, practically speaking, the conclusion reached but by then tempers and emotions were thoroughly aroused.)

Feb. 25, 1913 Having received the referral from the Senate, Joint Com. orders a vote by all missionaries, ~~on location, setting specific questions to be asked.~~ Re this vote the Committee made this proviso: p. 30

takes action, reported to field in Bd. Letter # 145 (p. 28-30) ordering a vote by all missionaries, ~~and setting specific questions to be asked.~~ Re this vote the J.C. made this proviso:

- "If a majority shall be for Seoul it shall be deemed a final settlement of the question and that prompt effort be made to secure funds for the purchase of land and the erection of buildings * - * = * -; but that if the majority shall prove to be for Pyeng Yang, the Boards reconsider their decision and no further steps be taken pending results of such reconsideration." p.39
- Mar.31,1913 Not having rec'd Joint Committee's action above, Educ. Senate polls ^{all} missionaries on field on question of location. Of 128 eligible, 109 voted, 38 for Seoul, 71 for PY, not voting 19. p.33
- Apr.15, 1913 Board Letter # 145, ~~is written~~. Reports minutes of Joint Com.meeting of Feb.25, including request for vote by all missionaries with Joint Committee action and explanation in their hands. Reports the Joint Committeecould not vote for PY because Methodists would consider only Seoul. Since unity was more important than location, it had to be Seoul. "The Board has no idea whatever of 'destroying work at Pyeng Yang', and it is at a loss to understand how anyone could have gotten such an impression." (p.30) p.28-30
- July 25,1913 Personal letter, Brown to Moffett. "The missionaries themselves, therefore, have a chance to put the college where they want it." p.31
- Aug.13, Adams reports on 2nd poll of missionaries carried out under directions of Joint Committee: Of 121 eligible 100 voted, 37 for Seoul, 63 for PY, not voting 21. p.33
- Sept.20, Adams, as secretary of Senate, writes to Joint Committee questioning propriety of J.C. accepting referral as a neutral body ready to study question of location on its merits, when the Methodists on the J.C. take the attitude that the matter is not debatable, it is Seoul or nothing. Proof of this, that Dr.Goucher, a member of the Methodist Board and of the Joint Committee, recently in Seoul, said that the proceeds of the sale of some Methodist properties would be available for use for a college if it were located in Seoul but not if in PY. If this is so all recent correspondence, requests for polls and re-polls, is nothing but "window-dressing" on a matter already decided. p.37
- Oct.21, Board Letter # 177. Dr.Brown acknowledges that differences are along denominational lines. Reminds Mission of Feb.25th action of Joint Committee that only a vote for Seoul could be final. p.38

- Jan. 12, 1914 Joint Committee takes action: p. 39
Names Seoul as the location for the Union Christian College (which was the proper name in English of Soong Sil College in PY)
"recognizes no college ~~whatever~~ as ever having been in Pyongyang, much less a union college. p. 41
- Jan. 2, 1914 Board approves of Joint Committee action.
- Feb. 24 Board Letter # 196 reports J.C. action: p. 41.
Well meant intention of J.C. to settle the matter by vote of missionaries had failed.
Field vote on location confused by other issues.
Re-interpreted Adams report on field vote (Aug. 13, '13), by adding 21 non-voting to 37 Seoul votes, created 58 votes for Seoul vs. 64 for PY.
This was practically a tie.
Joint Committee and Boards would have to break the tie by voting for Seoul.
Even if majority for PY had been larger it would not have settled the question.
Union college in PY never had been possible because Methodists would not have it.
Even Dr. John R. Mott approved Seoul location.
- Mar. 14, Educational Senate protests J.C. action and challenges nullification of its own constitution. p. 51
- Apr. 6 Adams to North, reporting Senate protest to J.C. *re-
usurpation of its constitutional rights.* p. 49
- Apr. 14, Mission Exec. Committee writes Dr. Brown questioning practically every assumption of B.L. # 196. Signed by every member of Committee. p. 80
- Apr. 18, 22 Moffett to Brown, enclosing strongly worded protest of J.C. action and B.L. # 196, signed by 48 out of 64 members of mission. Pleads with him as Presbyterian representative on J.C. to support his Mission. p. 83
- Apr. 23, Personal letter, Adams to Brown, points out:- p. 52
Boards had given authority to J.C. which they had previously given to Senate - without so informing the Senate or the Mission. Mission had not protested because of interpretation of the words "in the US".
Challenged re-interpretation of his figures on the Aug. 13, '13, poll.
Warned Dr. Brown that he was dealing with "a body of men who will not be moved (no invidious references intended), by pious platitudes, or a shuffling of figures, or an imposing assumption of names, wisdom, or of authority."

May 19, 1914 Joint Committee writes a letter to Senate, signed by all members of Committee, stating that the Boards' approval of its request of July 24, '12, makes it responsible only to the Boards and independent of the Educational Senate in Korea. p.68

June 13, 1914 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Educational Senate protests nullification of its constitution by action of July 24, '12 without notification or consultation. p.66

(Edit. note: This may have been the last meeting of the Senate. Dr. Adams records, page 7 :

"The Constitution of the Senate having been shattered and the fact of its shattering left ignored, the Senate ultimately dissolved itself, by authorization of the constituent Missions, and ceased to exist." p.7

July 8, 1914 Board Letter 228. Reply to Mission Protest p.70
-hopes that further delay and restudy of Board's position will enable missionaries to harmonize their differences.
~~-places whole trouble on~~ "inability of missionaries to agree on the location and type of college".
"Fewer institutions and better ones must be our effort."
"The two college solution of the present problem in Korea would therefore not be a solution at all."
"Pending some further arrangement, the Board is not disposed to withdraw the support which the Mission is now assigning to collegiate work at Pyeng Yang within the limits of its present force and annual budget. But this must not be construed as implying an acquiescence by the Board in an indefinite continuance of the college at Pyeng Yang, unless it shall be found within a reasonable time, the duration of which the Board shall determine, that the one union college for Korea can be developed there."
"Meantime, the Board was gratified to learn that the Methodist Board had not authorized its Korea Mission to withdraw the use of its academy building at Pyeng Yang, and that it had cabled and written to its Mission urging the "maintenance of the union status at Pyeng Yang" pending "special efforts at reconciliation".

Sep. 4, 1914 Executive Committee of Mission to Board. p.74
(Edit. Note: This letter, five printed pages in Dr. Adams', Presentation of Difficulties, is, as far as the writer knows, the finest statement by an official body of the Korea Mission of the Nevius Method and more especially of the extension of the basic Nevius ideas into the field of education which, in this ^{part} ~~article~~, we have called Step Three of the Korea Experiment.)

In rejecting ^{the} request for two colleges in Korea, the Joint Committee and Boards had been comparing the greater obligation of Christianity and the Missions Movement to the teeming millions of China, India, the Moslem World ~~xx~~ in contrast to the ~~12~~ twelve to fifteen millions of Korea's total population. While admitting such an obligation, this

letter presented the priority of an obligation to the children and young people of a great church,- already the greatest in any mission land and growing rapidly. -" the location and establishment of a college here is for at least one third of your entire developed constituency -" (in the 26 lands in which the Presbyterian Board was working).

Great educational institutions as agents of evangelism are fine for Moslem lands and other mission fields but "- the Pyeng Yang proposition is for an institution where every influence and every agency shall be bent to the service of this great church." (~~p. 75~~)

p. 75

This was the Korea Experiment's swan song. "Morituri salutamus".

Dec. 8, 1914

Board Letter # 249.

p. 87.

Repudiates the Korea Experiment.

Sets up a man of straw - the correspondence had confirmed - "our impression that the majority of the Mission advocate an educational policy which limits a college to the young men of the church." (p. 88) (this was never true. Ed.)

Successfully demolishes man of straw by quoting 1833 letter addressed to first Board missionaries going to the Near East: "We recommend to your attention and to your unceasing prayers the children of the heathen." (p. 89)

(Edit. Note: To compare the present situation in Korea with its explosive church growth to the situation in a Moslem land in 1833, merely confirmed the despairing feeling of the Korea Mission that the secretaries in New York were like the Bourbons in Napoleon's famous remark, - "They learn nothing, they forget nothing.")

The Board did however make an important concession:

" If a majority of the Korea Mission still prefers an institution at Pyeng Yang on the restricted basis of Christian pupils only, and can maintain it within the appropriations and missionary force that the Board shall make available for ordinary mission purposes, in addition to such support as may be given by any other Missions and Boards that may unite with it, the Board shall acquiesce in deference to the wishes of the Mission, on the condition that the college shall be a 'Junior College' -"

p. 89

The Board was also gracious: In providing for the Seoul College, "the Board will endeavor as far as practicable, to provide its share of faculty and maintenance without lessening the force and budget that would be normally assigned to the Mission -"

p. 90

"The Board earnestly hopes that the majority of the Mission will regard this action as the best compromise that is practicable -* -* and that the spirit which has prompted the Board to make it as its final decision will prompt the mission to co-operate heartily with the college in Seoul."

~~p. 90~~

(Edit. Note: Unfortunately this hope was not realized till after the passage of several years)

p. 93

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
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August 7th, 1911.

The Rev. J. W. Underwood, D.D.,
Seoul, Korea.

My dear Mr. Underwood:-

On my return to the office after a short vacation, I found your letter of June 3rd. In my absence Dr. Hite acknowledged its receipt, but I wish to tell you for myself how heartily I appreciate its excellent spirit and the strength and clearness with which you state the situation from your view point. My recollection of the conversation in my office, to which you allude, is not other than in accord with yours; but it is difficult to be exact about verbal statements made several years ago. I remember advising you to see Mr. Sage if possible, and I have always strongly favored a college for Korea. But the question now is not this, but whether we should have two colleges rather than one. As this discussed in our conversation? If it was, my memory is at fault. The Board, in its review of the various recommendations of my report on a second visit to China, Japan and Korea took the following action on a college June 4th, 1911:

"In reply to the request of the Korean Mission, the Board would say that it is unable to make an appropriation at this time for the enlargement of the John S. Wells Training School for Christian workers in Seoul, Korea, as there are no funds out of which such an appropriation could be made and that it does not feel prepared to consider expenditures for such objects from the already limited fund which it has received from all the missions to the circular letter of January 15th, so that it can consider the needs of the various missions.

In view of the resources for the development of a college or university at Seoul, the Board voted that its judgment efforts should be concentrated on the development of a well-organized institution for college work in Korea and that no such an institution has already been established in Seoul. The Board does not feel that the way is clear to encourage the development of a second institution. If the mission feels that the proposed institution for higher learning should be located in Seoul, it should be in the form of a university in co-operation with all the other missions in Korea. The Board will be glad to consider the suggestion or proposals, but for the present the Board will follow the policy announced by Secretary Brown on August 11th of his report of his recent visit to Korea. That our institutions in other parts of the Mission should be deemed auxiliary to it.

I did not suppose that this policy would be objected to by the mission, and when I learned that some of the brethren were disturbed by it, I decided, in justice to them, to submit the whole matter now to the Board, and for this purpose, as well as for some other questions which were raised at the time, I

called a meeting of the Korea Committee and the Executive Council. But by the time the Committee received the subject on November 7th, we had the Minister's action, recorded at the bottom of page 18 and the top of page 19 of the printed minutes of the Mission for September, 1911, disagreeing with the plan of a college in Seoul. I reported to the Committee and the Council the decision of the Mission, but of course no action was taken as the Mission had already concurred in the vote of the Board. As stated in my Mission Report No. 15 of November 14th, 1910, there was a brief informal discussion of the subject, and the trend of opinion, as far as I could gather it without a formal vote, was in accordance with the position which I took in my printed report and which had been approved by the Board and the Mission.

I strongly sympathize with your desire that adequate facilities for higher education should be provided in Korea. I feel the absolute necessity of this if we are to meet the situation which has arisen and which has been intensified by the plans of the Japanese. My first visit I told a wealthy friend that I thought that the equipment of our college in Korea was one of the best and most urgent needs I knew for a large city. If you will refer to pages 14-15 of my printed "Report on a Second Visit to China, Japan and Korea", you will find my position clearly stated. You will note at the bottom of page 101 and the top of page 102 the following paragraph:

"It is vital that this educational scheme should be energetically carried out. The reasons which I urged in my report on my first visit to Korea have become more intensified to-day. A great Christian constituency has been gathered. The number of converts has become so numerous that it is physically impossible for the missionaries to give them proper oversight. Native priests for these congregations are unobtainable, and it is almost equally indispensable that the right kind of men should be selected for the hundreds of parishes which are steadily increasing in size and in number. The financial resources of a considerable mass of money are available for educational equipment in Korea.

The educational problem is one of the most seriously affected by the educational plan of the Japanese, etc. There is, therefore, no doubt of the vital necessity of handling this matter as quickly as possible, and in a large and liberal spirit. The only questions at issue are:

- First:- Whether we should build up colleges of no colleges;
- Second:- Whether, if no college is established, it should be located at Seoul or elsewhere;
- Third:- Whether we should have a few national colleges or a few private colleges or universities.

My conviction, and the conviction of the Board as criticized in its action of June 11, 1911, is for a comparatively small country like Korea, with a rapidly increasing population, to have a few national colleges, with a few private colleges, for which we are responsible, and a few even colleges.

and a total population of less than double that number, and with our limited resources in men and money, one well-equipped college is all that we should undertake for the present at least, and that this should be a union institution. Certain it is that with our immense educational progress, covering sixteen different countries and 14,000,000 of people, one college or university for Korea, with its affiliated and auxiliary schools, will be all that there is any reasonable hope of financing from America. We have no real say to whether it should be located at Seoul or P'yong Yang. I have an opinion, as you know, but no disposition to press it. I will gladly acquiesce in a consensus of missionary opinion in Korea on this phase of the subject. The Mission has decided upon P'yong Yang and the college has been started there. That college, according to the last report, has only 54 students, only the beginnings of plant and equipment, and there is not even a prospect even remotely in prospect to complete it. Surely in these circumstances the time has not come to urge a second college.

I know that it is said that Koreans do not like to go far from home; but students can now travel by rail from Seoul to P'yong Yang, or from P'yong Yang to Seoul, in less time, at little if any more cost, and at far less trouble, than they could have travelled twenty-five miles a few years ago. If it be said that they would have walked at no expense before the railroad was constructed, I reply that it would be far cheaper to pay the fare of students than to build, equip and maintain a second college; nor is there valid reason for believing that a student, who is serious enough in his desire for an education to justify his going to college at all, would be unwilling to take a foreigner's ride behind a locomotive to reach an institution. Koreans go to Japan, the Hawaiian Islands, and even to America. Why assume that they will not travel comparatively short distances in their own country when they can do so easily and cheaply, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the era of railroads is beginning to give ambitious Koreans a greater willingness to travel.

And are you altogether sure about the number of students who will be available? It may be reasonably assumed that in the United States, the general diffusion of education, the prestige of a college diploma, the centuried emphasis on intellectual training, and the enormous number of academies, high schools and preparatory schools, the proportion of young men who go from the lower schools to college would be at least as great as in Korea, even when full allowance is made for the scholarly ambitions of the people. But the Rev. John C. Souther's inquiries have developed the fact that of two hundred children entering primary schools in America, there probably would be found in the average in the last year grammar school 3, in the first year high school 54, in the fourth year high school 16, and graduated from college 1. We cannot get all the college students in Korea, as there are other colleges, especially those which the Government is developing and which with their government prestige and more elaborate equipment, will probably attract most of the non-Christian students. Our main dependence must be upon the Presbyterian and Methodist constituency. The total number of pupils of the Protestant Missions of all denominations in Korea, British and American, according to the official returns of the American Consulate General in Seoul to the Japanese Government 43, 139. This, at the American rate of one in two hundred would yield only 116 students annually for college graduation. The Consul General's figures were for 1907, but year estimate for the present year is 51,309, which would yield only 100 college seniors. Assuming that the three under graduate classes would be, as they usually are, somewhat larger than the graduating class, there would be at the most perhaps 300 or 600 college students. All of these college men, however, would not be available for our institutions, as some at least of the other denominations may not enter the union. The Southern Methodists already

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have their own college at Long do, and while, as you intimate, some of the Southern Methodist missionaries may favor a tributary relationship to a university in Seoul, we are by no means sure that the Bishop and the Nashville Board will abandon their present plans for a college of their own. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that one college could handle all the secondary school output that is now in sight, and the development of middle schools is of more pressing importance than the multiplication for which we are not likely to have students. In my judgment more adequate facilities for the education of Korean girls should precede efforts to build up a second college for men, as our schools for girls have not yet received as much proportionate attention as those for boys.

I might add that the policy which we have suggested for Korea is precisely the same as that which we have suggested for several other missions. We are developing only one college in the Province of Shantung in China, with its thirty-eight millions of people, and one college in the Province of Chihli with a population of twenty-eight millions. Indeed, you may have noted on page 202 of my "Report on a Second Visit to China, Japan and Korea" that I believe that our higher educational responsibilities as Presbyterians in China should be limited to four institutions, although the population which each one serves is far in excess of the total population of Korea.

I note your reminder that our College in Pyeng Yang is a union with the Methodists and that the latter have already begun another college in Seoul, and have asked you to unite with them, so that colleges at both Seoul and Pyeng Yang have already been started and that our part in them would not mean two Presbyterian colleges. The Seoul College of the Methodists, however, is even more an embryo than the union college at Pyeng Yang, with neither plant, equipment or separate faculty, merely one or two small college classes tacked on to a high school. The proposal to develop its college facilities would be open to the objection that it means two colleges within a few hours railway ride, under the same auspices and dependent on the same resources of support in America.

I have just had a conversation with Dr. A. B. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Board. I showed him your letter and he expressed some surprise at the idea that the Methodist Church proposed two colleges in Korea, already had one in Seoul and had asked that we unite with them in college work for Seoul. He said that while their long-established boys' academy in Seoul had by courtesy been called a college, the Board had never decided that it should be a college in fact as well as in name. He declared that he sympathized with my view and with the view of our Board that it would be better to have one well-equipped college in Korea, than to attempt two colleges, though he believed that Seoul would be a better location than Pyeng Yang. He stated that he had not received any recent communication on the subject from Korea and that he would write at once to the Methodist Mission to get its view.

In connection with the recent meeting of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference at Auckland Castle, I had several long conversations with the Rev. John F. Souther, D.D., former President of theoucher Woman's College in Baltimore, an influential member of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, whose personal gift enabled that Board to open its mission in Korea, and who is

8-7-11.

new Chairman of the Continuation Committee's Special Committee on "Education in the Far East". Mr. Souther had just returned from a year's tour in Asia, and he told me about his study of the educational situation in Korea. I explained to him the correspondence regarding a second college which I had conducted in behalf of our Board with the Korea Mission, and he emphatically approved of the position which my letters had taken and stated his strong conviction that we should not attempt more than one college in Korea at present. In response to my request he sends me his opinion in writing, as follows:

"I am very clear in my judgment that it would be much more desirable, for the present at least, to attempt the development of one or two roughly first-class Union Christian College in Korea, (there might be a second later), and articulated with this there should be five or six first-class High Schools. But Korea's great need at the present time is Christian Primary School work and Christian Middle Schools. In this it differs very radically from Japan. At my last visit to the East there were not more than twenty Christian Primary Schools in Japan, the Government maintaining very rigid supervision over primary education work, while in Korea there were over sixteen hundred Christian Primary Schools and the Government was glad to encourage them.

We must have an intelligent, educated constituency, if the Church is to meet its responsibilities, and for many reasons the present is most favorable for primary school work. Korea is too heavily taxed for the construction of roads, the development of the material necessities of Government and for sanitary purposes to stand much of a school tax. Japan is too heavily indebted to finance a school system and the Governor General of Korea awarded the Missionary Schools would have every possible consideration. Of course, the High Schools and Normal or Teacher Schools must prepare teachers for the lower grades and it would be well to have one typical college for the more advanced students, but it is much cheaper to take the students to the institution than to take the institution to the students. One thoroughly equipped college, strictly first-class, would be a larger constructive influence in the strengthening of the Church and in the development of Korea's educational system, than four or five institutions called colleges but working below the point of efficiency. The time has fully come when common honesty, as well as a modest claim for respectability, requires Christianity to furnish institutions which justify the names attached to them. The few students who have time and ability to justify their advanced work beyond the college course could be sent to Japan and receive better instruction at less expenditure than would be incurred in providing similar facilities for the limited number in Korea. It is very necessary that Korea, like other non-Christian lands, should have workers and leaders; therefore Bible schools, schools for preachers, teachers, and medical schools should have courses in vernacular which would give a moderate preparation to those who for various reasons do not possess the opportunity or might not wisely attempt the more advanced work, and these could meet the present, immediate demand for workers. A good

8-7-11.

central College for Teachers, a Union Medical School, and a Union Theological School, thoroughly equipped with facilities for each denomination to care for its resident students, would be the least expensive and by far the most efficient method of preparing efficient leaders. These schools could be clustered about the college wherever it might be located. Usually it is desirable that the leading educational institution should be located at the capital and there are arguments in favor of Seoul being the location for the College in Korea; but I think Yung Yeng may possibly have a superior claim when all conditions are considered. I am not absolutely clear in my judgment as to location."

I suggested that the Secretaries and Korea Committees of the two Boards, and Dr. Gaucher as Chairman of the Continuation Committee's Special Committee on Education in the Far East hold a joint conference and go over the whole subject together, and they cordially agree. Such a conference will not be possible during this vacation month of August, and Dr. Leonard is to be on the Pacific Coast in September. It is probably, therefore, that some time after the middle of October will be the date. This will afford opportunity for the Brethren in Korea to send any further word which they may desire. I have told Dr. Leonard and Dr. Gaucher which I have already told the Mission, and what I have stated in this letter to you, that the essential point of our Board's action is that there should be one thoroughly equipped union institution for higher education in Korea and that we do not insist on any particular location. If, however, the missionaries feel that Seoul is the better place, the decision should be reached, as I stated in my letter to the Mission of February 24th, No. 45, before we get in too deeply at Yung Yeng. It is clear that the whole question needs conference both in Korea and in New York. Note on page 47 of the printed Mission minutes for September 1911, that the Mission has appointed a committee to confer with similar committees from other Missions on this subject, and to submit the conclusions which may be reached. We are most heartily prepared to consider these conclusions with an open mind when they come to us.

I wish to emphasize again, my dear brother, how heartily we sympathize with your desire that adequate higher educational facilities should be secured for Korea, and that we shall gladly do everything in our power to further the desire of the Mission. There is no difference whatever between us as to the object to be sought. Our discussion relates solely to the best method of securing it.

You state that you sent copies of your letter to Dr. Lawrence, Dr. Peffer and your brother, Mr. John Underwood. I therefore send them copies of this. As they are members of the Board's Committee on Korea, they will of course have a voice in the October conference with the Methodist Committee, where the whole matter may be gone over again.

I am delighted to know that your health is improving. I do not know any other man in Asia who has toiled harder and more unselfishly than you have. I shared the distress of your many friends when you were in such pain after your accident, and

(Underwood.)

-7-

8-7-11.

I greatly rejoice that God has brought you back to health again. With warm regards to Mrs. Underwood, and many prayers for God's continued blessing upon you both, I am as ever,

Affectionately yours,

Seoul, Korea, 3/23/1914.

FILED DEPT.

AUG 6 1914

To The Members of the Board of
Foreign Missions of the Presby. Ch.

Dear Brethren:-

Our purpose in addressing this letter to you relates to your action of Feb. 2nd. concerning the college location question in Korea. From any point of view we must frankly confess that it is incomprehensible to us. We are in no wise disposed to question the authority of the Board over the Mission. The question is not one of authority but of judgment and of moral right in administration. We are unable to believe that the decision was taken with a full understanding by all the members of the Board of the field situation and the convictions of your missionaries.

In the present case your own Mission is by far the largest in the country. It carries in its own work alone the bulk of the missionary interests of the country. (See attached diagram) Its larger work is advanced so much farther than any other that the educational question affects its vital and developed interests as no other. Your own Mission as the result of a whole generation of building up and trying out, has come both North and South, by an overwhelming majority, to the Pyeng Yang location for higher education. It has reaffirmed this position by formal vote again and again, with ever increasing positiveness. Your action proposes to force upon it your own idea instead, and compell by authoritative oversea action a change in that established policy which your Mission believes vital to its work. Outside of our Seoul station there are but two men in our entire Mission but what stand steadfastly for the Pyeng Yang location, and Seoul Station itself is divided on the question. The Southern Presbyterian Mission, the second largest in the country, has not one man in it but what is agreed to this position, as is also the case with the Australian Presbyterian Mission. These three missions carry from two thirds to three fourths of the entire work of the country.

More than this and more inexplicable in the proper exercise of authority, to your own knowledge, this question has twice been submitted to a plediscite of the entire missionary body of the six federated missions. The first time was upon the initiative of the Educational Senate and resulted in a 65 % majority of those actually voting endorsing the present Pyeng Yang location; or, if those not voting be counted with the majority as is usual, a 70 % majority. The second was taken upon your own referendum to the missionary body, and with your adverse recommendation with all its reasons before the voter. Although we recognize that the final decision was reserved to the Boards, yet the Chairman of the Joint Committee, Dr. Brown, had stated that the result of this vote would decide the question. The question had been put up to the field. If there was a decided majority either way the institution would be located accordingly. The entire missionary body of the country, unable to alter the judgment of years of experience, reaffirmed its conviction by 63 % majority of those actually voting; or, if those not voting be counted with the majority, a 70 % majority. It will be seen that both these votes are a two thirds majority or over.

In the light of this, your proposition would seem to be that it is

In the light of this your proposition would seem to be that it is your purpose by the exercise of sheer authority, to compell the missionary body of the entire country, as well as your own Mission, to come to your own position in the matter, regardless of what their convictions may be. For the Secretary of the Southern Presby. Board writes to Korea, "the Board of the Northern Presbyterian Church is so determined to locate the college in Seoul that I doubt if anything can be done," and the Southern, Australian, and Canadian Boards had already endorsed the Pyeng Yang location.

You yourselves are also aware of the origin and character of this Seoul location movement. Dr. Brown himself, as well as others, has raised the question with individual members of the Mission of a Seoul empirium in empirio, inconsistent with, and often antagonistic to, organized Mission effort. It is with great reluctance that we mention this matter, but the necessities of the case make it imperative. They do not "cheerfully abide by the will of the majority of their brethren." For seven years this Seoul college question has been kept in the Mission until it has become an open sore. On the one hand the Mission (for the voice of the majority is the voice of the body, and in this case it is a majority of six to one in Annual Meeting vote) has long since taken positive position and policy. On the other a few agitating members in Seoul, utterly irreconcilable, have sought to thwart the declared policy of the Mission in the matter, and compell it to give way before their individual purpose. The present case is vital and flagrant, and the Board has supported them in it, as against its own organization on the field, with the missionary body of the country behind it.

~~_____~~
~~_____~~
~~_____~~
The reference to the Joint Committee was made because the Methodist Mission declared that otherwise it would withdraw from the Pyeng Yang college and center in Seoul, thus destroying what union we had effected. It was explicitly agreed however that it should be referred as a perfectly open question. In making the referendum back to the field from the Joint Committee, Dr. Brown states, Board Letter I43 pg. I., that he has always been in favor of Pyeng Yang, and that the Board was constrained to its vote by the Methodists' refusal to consider the Pyeng Yang location. The Senate filed a protest on this point, that the question had not been so referred, but as a perfectly open one. After the referendum had been made to the field he also made the statement referred to on the first page of this letter, that the question had been put up to the field and a majority either way would settle it. The Joint Committee took its action on the Senate's referendum Jan. 13-14, On this date, Mch. 24th. the Senate has received no notification of its nature. The Board took action on Feb. 2nd. Up to the present no information has been received by the Board's own field organization ~~of~~ - the Mission - on the subject. But at the same time a cable is sent to an individual member of Seoul Station, by Dr. Brown, directing him, in consultation with two other individuals, to purchase a site for a union college in Seoul, valued at some hundreds of thousands of yen, in which six Missions are supposed to cooperate. And because one of the three protest the irregular and entirely unnecessary character of the action, a second cable is secured directing immediate action. A communication of the

Executive Committee of your Mission written the Board Sept. 4th. in the name of the Mission, and most solemnly protesting against the position now taken and giving full reasons for the same, has not yet been answered.

When organized bodies, and constituted channels are so ignored, and their functions usurped, what hope is left of that mutual confidence, which in work like this is the soul of success.

Setting aside the question of authority, may we ask - is a decision on a field question, based on such premises a rational one? Is it a decision in its nature calculated to build up - to attain - the end sought? If so, upon what basis? Is it upon the basis of recalcitrant, irreconcilable, lawless ^{rule} upon the field? This becomes one of the pillars of the edifice. Is it upon the basis that money alone is necessary for its success, and that the free support of the field force, guided by such judgement as God in direct working experience, has given them, is but a minor factor in the undertaking? Whom do you expect to handle and develop the institution? Surely your Mission. Yet manifestly this idea is involved. Is it upon the theory that after all, union is a purely mechanical adhesion? To be secured if only sufficient external pressure can be brought to bear? Such a thought is unworthy. The missionary body of this field began earlier and has gone farther than most fields in union. We believe in it. We have sacrificed much for it. But union is the growth of a life from within; difficult and slow in its processes, and easy of injury. External pressure may accomplish an adhesion of parts, but it does it at the cost of crushing the life within, which is the real union, and destroying it. So long as honest, self respecting men, loyal to moral rights; (and we take it that this is the kind you seek) hold the field end of the King's work; the position you have taken, and the methods which have been used in this college question, can only serve to injure true union on the field, and destroy the mutual confidence of Mission and Board.

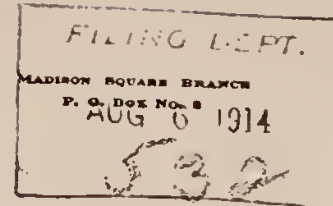
In questions of local organization, policy and administration, one could no more expect the overwhelming majority of original colonists to submit to oversea dictation, against their constant, vehement protest than one can expect their issue to do so in the present case, until they have exhausted resources of appeal, and are faced with the sad alternative of submission or ~~resignation~~ ^{resignation}. It involves the relation, not of authority, but of nature and of moral right.

We appeal to you for a reconsideration of the question, in the confidence that the history of the Mission and Church in Korea warrant your trusting the judgment of your Mission in field questions.

Your Brethren in Christ,
Kerriet E. Sollard
Martha J. Swisher
Ethel M. Gabe
R. E. Winn
G. H. Winn
E. F. Farland
Henry M. Bruen
H. G. Blair
J. S. Searns
R. O. Reiner.
A. S. Fletcher

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCUCCATE," NEW YORK
FOREIGN MISSIONS CODE
A. B. C. CODE 4TH EDITION

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



No. 225.
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

R/C
June 23rd, 1914.

Union Academy Building, Pyeng Yang, and the Methodist Mission

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

As I wrote you in Board letter No. 218, of June 2, 1914, the communication of the Executive Committee, dated April 14th, in reply to Board letter No. 196 of February 24th arrived during my absence at the General Assembly. As soon as possible after my return I took up the following paragraph in your Executive Committee's letter:

"Although the Joint Committee recommended that there be no disturbance of the work being done at Pyeng Yang, the Methodist mission last week drew out in a body all but four of their students in the college department and all but two from the Academy and they further inform us that they will sever all connection with the school in Pyeng Yang in all its departments at the end of the present term, this being their interpretation of what is required by their Board's action."

Mrs. William Baird showed me the letter from her husband describing the crisis which this precipitated and appealing for an immediate grant of money. We afterwards received Dr. Baird's direct letter of May 19th, which includes the following:

"I write you in behalf of an emergency need approved by the Executive Committee and passed by the Mission. We had hoped that after the Methodist withdrawal we might be able to secure the Methodist building, the Science Hall, for the use of the Academy students for next fall and winter. Hitherto we have used that building jointly with ours for the purposes of the school according to mutual agreements. But they have informed us that they have other plans for their building in the fall. We will therefore have no building for teaching the most of our Academy students. Our Academy building is small and has only accommodated about one third of our students and it is besides an old building. Now that the Science Hall is not available about two thirds of our students will be houseless in the fall."

Dr. Baird, therefore, asked an immediate appropriation by cable. While Dr. Baird's letter did not arrive until after the meeting of the Board June 15th, Mrs. Baird's conference with me preceded that meeting and was reported to the Board, while, of course, the Board had already noted the statement that I have quoted from your Executive Committee's letter. The general facts, therefore, were before it when the Board took the action that was announced to you in Board Letter No. 221. I had already, however, taken up the matter with the Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, Secretary of the Methodist Board, asking him whether his Board had ordered or authorized any such action; and I expressed the earnest hope that it would permit the continuance of the use of the academy building on the Methodist compound, pending amicable settlement of the questions now under consideration, as our missionaries felt that the withdrawal of the use of that building practically turned the academy into the street. Dr. North replied that he had no information from Korea concerning the matter beyond a report "that the representatives of the Presbyterian Mission requested that the Methodists should drop out of the organization of the Union College in Pyeng Yang in order that it might be made definitely a Presbyterian organization." He suggested that "perhaps these two statements are complements of each other." I have already written an inquiry to Dr. Baird about this report and shall be most heartily glad if he can inform me that it has no foundation.

The immediate purpose of my writing now, however, is to tell you that I took up the use of the academy building with Dr. North and that I have just received from him another letter, dated June 18th, in which he informs me that the Methodist Board at its meeting the 16th instant took the following action:

"RESOLVED: That the Board has learned with deep regret that misunderstandings have arisen among the missionaries in Korea in the matter of the location of the proposed union college, the missionaries of our Board holding firmly to the action of the Boards and the Joint Committee by which Seoul was designated as the location.

"RESOLVED: That while the Board has in no wise changed its judgment in this matter, and contemplates no modification of its decision, it deems the present to be a time for considerate and unhurried action.

"RESOLVED: That it advises special efforts at conciliation and believes that the status as to union agreements should be as far as possible maintained and further urges that no avoidable steps be taken which may prevent that union of Christian interests and forces which just at this time seems imperative in Korea.

"RESOLVED: That the Board requests such representatives of the Board as may be together this fall to give close attention to the questions at issue, and within their discretion to act as a Committee of Consultation with the Bishop in charge and the members of the Mission, and, further, the Board strongly advises its representatives in Korea to avoid such finality in decision or action as tends to widen rather than to narrow the separations all must deplore."

Dr. North adds that he cabled Dr. Noble on the 18th as follows:

"Board urges maintenance union status
Pyongyang. Delay action Seoul."

I am sure that you will share my gratification that the Methodist Board has so cordially agreed to this temporary adjustment and that it is so heartily willing to permit the Academy to continue its work in the building that it has been using until there has been further opportunity to work out some of the fundamental problems involved.

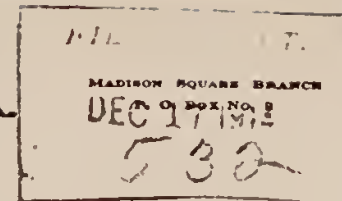
Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Brown

CABLE ADDRESS:
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K. L. L. L.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK



OFFICE OF SECRETARY

AJB/K.

No. 228.

July 8th, 1914.

Reply of the Board to the Protests from
the Mission against the action of the Board Feb'y 2.

To the Korea Mission.

Dear Friends:

At a special meeting of the Board June 25th the following self-explanatory action was taken:

"The Executive Council reported conferences with the men who had been asked to constitute a deputation to visit the Korea Mission in accordance with the Board's action of June 15th, that it had been found very difficult to make arrangements for an immediate carrying out of the plan, and that irrespective of the feasibility of arranging for such an immediate deputation, grave doubts had developed as to whether a deputation at this particular juncture would be opportune or effective until the Missions have reconsidered the whole question by themselves in the light of a clear statement of the Board's position. The Executive Council therefore felt that it should seek further instructions from the Board. After discussion, it was voted to authorize the Executive Council to defer arrangements for a deputation until the September meeting of the Board, the Board believing that the reply of the Joint Committee of the Boards May 19th, to the Senate of the Educational Foundation in Korea, was a wise reply and that it is expedient that the course indicated should be followed 'until the coming annual meetings of the Missions shall have indicated the further mind of the missionaries and show whether they can harmonize their differences.' Whether a deputation will then be necessary can be determined at that time.

"Meantime, the Board believed that it was due the Mission and at the same time expedient in the interest of a clearer mutual understanding, that some reply should be made to the Protests of the Mission, and the following reply was therefore adopted:

"The Board has given long and careful consideration to the Protests from the Mission against the action of the Board February 2d; in uniting with the other Boards in North America having work in Korea, on the proposed Union Christian College in Korea, copies of the Protests having been mailed to all the members of the Board several weeks in advance of this meeting so that ~~all~~ the full Board has had ample opportunity to know the position of the protestants. Conscious only of an earnest desire to seek that which is best for the cause of Christ, to remove misapprehensions as to the Board's attitude, and to make its position more intelligible, the appended explanations are submitted for the thoughtful consideration of the Mission:

"The protesting missionaries apparently overlook the fact that the Board is not dealing solely with a majority and minority of our own Mission. The Board and the Mission having agreed to enter into a union on the initiative of the missionaries themselves, the Board is now dealing with five other Boards at the home base and with the whole body of missionaries in six Missions in Korea. It is true that if missionaries alone are counted, the majority for Pyeng Yang is a majority of the whole body of missionaries. But the Board must consider all the parties both at home and on the field whose responsibilities are involved. Of the six Missions in Korea, the vote of 1912 was three Missions for Pyeng Yang, two for Seoul, and the vote of the sixth Mission was a tie. The vote of the Senate of the Educational Foundation in Korea in 1912 was a tie and after the votes of absent members were obtained, the poll stood seven for Pyeng Yang to six for Seoul. Of the six Boards, all five of those in North America voted for Seoul. While it is true that the numerical preponderance of our own Mission has given a majority for Pyeng Yang in the polls of individual missionaries, these other facts may be fairly taken into consideration in arriving at a balanced judgment. The Board must be governed by a broad view of the entire situation as developed in joint study of the whole situation in conference with all the parties concerned.

and three
for Seoul.
The vote
of 1913 was
three for
Pyeng Yang.

"The Board observes that the Protests attach essential importance to their belief that 'this is a field question' and that the Board has no 'moral right' to a decision on it other than to ratify the vote of a majority of the missionaries. In the exercise of its trust as the administrative foreign missionary agency of the Church, the Board always gives large consideration to the judgment of a Mission, leaves to it all practicable discretion in the local supervision of its work, and does not set aside its judgment save in exceptional cases, and then almost invariably where the obligations of the Board or justice to other Missions are seriously involved. The project now under consideration is far from being merely 'a field question.' It involves the Board in responsibilities for the expenditure of large sums of money, the appointment and support of missionaries, relations with other Boards, and a variety of other responsibilities which are inseparable from the discharge of the duty which the Church has committed to the Board. The Mission itself tacitly recognizes this when it says that 'all it (the Pyeng Yang College) needs is more encouragement from the New York end' and 'a stronger support.' The kind of 'encouragement' and 'support' needed is evidenced by the Mission's call upon the Board at its last annual meeting for another professor in addition to the four already maintained and for Yen 260,000. for new property and endowment. In these circumstances, the Board is obliged to consider whether it can assume the financial and other burdens incident to the maintenance of a College in Korea, except as these burdens will be shared by the other Boards which form the union. The Board confidently ~~hopes~~ expects that the missionaries will recognize the

reasonableness of this position and that they will not cherish the feeling that the Board does not 'trust their judgment' because after full consultation with them and careful consideration of their views, it feels bound by its sense of duty as an administrator of trust funds to express a conclusion as to the financial and other burdens that it can properly assume.

"The Protests apparently assume that the issue is now whether there shall be a union College in Pyeng Yang or two denominational colleges. The Board does not regard this as a practicable alternative. The other Presbyterian Boards are understood to be unprepared to give large financial support to a college in Korea wherever it may be located, so that a Presbyterian College in Pyeng Yang would have to be mainly dependent upon our Board. The Board believes that it would not be morally right or financially feasible or just to institutions and missions in other fields to undertake to support a denominational college in Korea, when every consideration of efficiency, economy and Christian statesmanship calls for one union College and when it is exceedingly doubtful whether a denominational college could be maintained even if the Board did vote for it. The conviction of the Board, as epitomized in its action of June 6th, 1910, and repeatedly reaffirmed in substance since, is that for a comparatively small country like Korea, with a railway running the whole length of it is twenty-four hours, with a population for which Presbyterians are responsible of only six or seven millions and a total population for all denominations of less than double that number, with our limited resources in men and money, and with our immense educational program in twenty-seven missions and for 100,000,000 of people, one union college for Korea, with its affiliated and auxiliary schools, will be all that there is any reasonable hope of financing from America.

"And the Board believes, as it understands that the Mission also believes apart from any question of type or location, that Korea does not need two mission colleges. It may be reasonably assumed that in the United States, the general diffusion of education and the great number of preparatory schools, the proportion of young men who go from the lower schools to college is at least as great as could be expected in Korea, even when full allowance is made for the scholarly ambitions of the people. But experts report that of two hundred children entering primary schools in America, there will be found an average in the last year grammar school of 80, in the fourth year high school 16, and in the graduation class from college one. On this basis and that of the official returns for all the Protestant schools in Korea, there would be at the most 500 or 600 college students. Any increase in the number is likely to be fully off-set by the educational plans of the Japanese who regard education as a function of the State, who are rapidly establishing government schools, who are pressing Korean parents to patronize them, and who planning an elaborate development of these schools, and, in time, a government college; while the Imperial Universities in Japan, among the best equipped universities in the world, and now easy of access from Korea, are already drawing some

Korean college students and are likely to draw more. Graduates of all the government schools in Korea will be urged by the Japanese to take their higher courses in the government college when established, and until then in Japan. The prestige which a diploma from a government institution gives its holder, and the avenues to official favor and position which it opens will make it increasingly attractive to Korean young men. In these circumstances, the student constituency for college grades will inevitably have to be divided with the government institutions. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that one Christian college could easily handle all the secondary school output from mission schools that can wisely be counted upon.

Moreover, the Board long ago in common with other Boards, definitely committed itself to the policy of union in higher educational work and has adopted it in many fields. Missions in many countries have been active in promoting this policy, and the Korea missionaries themselves, before the present issue as to location became so acute, voted by an overwhelming majority that one Christian college would suffice for Korea. Absolutely no reason has emerged for abandoning this policy except the inability of the missionaries to agree upon the location and type of a union college. This is not a reason which is likely to impress givers in America, who, as a rule, strongly favor union institutions and who prefer to place their money in those which represent the united efforts of missionaries. Money and men for a college in Korea would have to be secured from sources which are also sought by many union colleges, professional schools and academies in China, India, Japan and other countries, which represent a harmonious union of the cooperating Missions and nearly all of which serve populations far in excess of the population of Korea, as for example, the Shantung Christian University whose territory has over 45,000,000 inhabitants, the North China Union College for a population of 28,000,000, the Hanking Christian University for a population of 30,000,000, etc. In these circumstances, a denominational college in Pyeng Yang, four hours by rail from another denominational college in Seoul, would have small chance of surviving; nor could the Board, consistently with its own judgment or in justice to other Missions, give it adequate support or honestly commend it to donors who might ask its judgment as to relative needs.

"It must also be borne in mind that the whole system of Mission primary schools and academies in Korea is in such dire need of better equipment, teaching staff and annual financial support that it is in imminent danger. It will tax to the utmost all conceivable effort that can be equitably made for Korea to obtain even the minimum that will suffice for these schools and for one modestly equipped union college and the theological, medical and normal schools required. It is not within the bounds of reasonable probability that a Christian college can be financed in Korea unless it has the united support of Presbyterian and Methodist Boards alike. Fewer institutions and better sustained ones must be our effort if Christian education is to win

respect and hold the leadership in this new era. The two-college 'solution' of the present problem in Korea would therefore not be a solution at all. It would mean not only harmful rivalry but struggling half-equipped institutions which would sacrifice economy and efficiency to conflicting ideas which ought to be harmonized. The Board cordially recognizes the right of the Mission to ask the Board not to force the missionaries to cooperate with a College at Seoul against their judgment; and the Board is sure that the Mission will as cordially recognize the right of the Board to determine what financial and other responsibilities shall be assumed for the Presbyterian Church in its foreign missions. The Board is ready to proceed on the basis of one union college; and if the missionaries are not ready, the monetary and other consequences of their differences should not be devolved upon the Board and its constituency in the home Church by the requirement that the Boards shall furnish men and money for two colleges where only one is really needed.

"The Board is surprised that the Protests should assume that it has acted 'in feverish haste' or without understanding the conditions on the field. The Board reached its conclusion after very long and careful deliberation, copies of the Mission's own presentations of the case having been mailed by Secretary Brown to the members of the Board and before the meetings at which the decisive votes were taken and the votes having been preceded by discussions which brought out both sides of the question. The question of one or two colleges in Korea has been discussed in Board actions and in letters for four years. The particular question now under consideration has been before the Board at various times for nearly two years and the correspondence has been exceedingly voluminous.

"There are a number of misapprehensions in the Protests from the Mission which relate to various details of the discussion and correspondence which, while important and deserving at some time a fuller explanation, the Board would defer in order to deal now only with the central difficulty of the situation.

"Pending some further arrangement, the Board is not disposed to withdraw the support which the Mission is now assigning to collegiate work at Pyeng Yang within the limits of its present force and annual budget. But this must not be construed as implying an acquiescence by the Board in an indefinite continuance of the College at Pyeng Yang, unless it shall be found within a reasonable time, the duration of which the Board shall determine, that the one union college for Korea can be developed there. The Board cannot approve any effort on the part of either party of missionaries to create conditions during this interim which would tend to prejudge the decision as to the location of a union college at either Seoul or Pyeng Yang and the Board would regard such efforts, if made, as a breach of good faith, the Board agreeing with the Joint Committee of the Boards that the union

college should not be organized by one of the parties to the present controversy, but by the whole body of missionaries acting through their respective Missions in approving a new constitution and electing a Field Board of Managers. It would not be just to other Missions or to givers in the home Church or consistent with the established policy of which the Board has been for many years one of the most prominent advocates, with the full knowledge and approval of the General Assembly, for the Board to pledge an increase of appropriations or reinforcements to Korea on account of a denominational college or to appeal for or accept funds for such a college or for parts of two colleges where one union college would more effectively serve the larger interests of the cause of Christ. The Board will gladly consider a compromise on any other phase of the college question, but the policy of one union college for Korea as against two colleges should be regarded as a settled one and no adjustment that is inconsistent with it should be considered. The Board adheres to its repeatedly expressed conviction that there should be developed one well-equipped Christian College in Korea and that this College should represent a union of the Methodist and Presbyterian Missions. If the effort to provide such a College now shall fail on account of disagreements among the missions, it would be better to wait for some agreement rather than to project rival institutions for coming generations on the basis of present differences among missionaries who are now on the field.

"It is painfully apparent that the differences that are pending prevent the successful establishment of a union college under present conditions. The Board fears that long postponement would jeopardize the future of the Church in Korea and the opportunity to secure for Christianity its rightful place in the development of Korean thought and life; but it feels that the correspondence from the field indicates states of feeling there which must be reconciled before any prudent effort can be made to finance educational work in Korea.

"Meantime, the Board was gratified to learn that the Methodist Episcopal Board had not authorized its Korea Mission to withdraw the use of the academy building at Pyeng Yang, and that it had cabled and written to its Mission urging the 'maintenance of the union status at Pyeng Yang' pending 'special efforts at conciliation.' This action of the Methodist Episcopal Board, taken in connection with the action of our Board June 15th and at the meeting to-day, were considered as answering the Mission's request in the Rev. Dr. S. A. Moffett's official letter of May 30th and the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Baird's letter of May 19th for an immediate appropriation, or for authority to appeal for the money for an academy building at Pyeng Yang."

In behalf of the Board,

Arthur J. Brown
Secretary.

Per K.

Dr. Brown was obliged to leave before signing this letter.